

REFINERS HAVE TO MEET DEMAND SUGAR HOLDERS

Small Available Stocks Render
Market Quickly Exhausted;
New Orders Are Higher

(Special Correspondence from New York & Callaghan, 99 Wall Street)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The advancing tendency of last week has been continued and on moderate transactions made from day to day at gradually rising prices the spot quotation has advanced 3-8c to 6.52c, which price was paid at the close of the week for Cubas for prompt and first half of November shipments. At the opening of the week holders were offering moderately and were generally asking 5-14c basis 96 degree c. & f. for Cubas in port and for prompt, October and first half November shipments. A moderate revival in the domestic demand for refined at 7.15c less 2 per cent necessitated refiners meeting sellers' views and although they accepted about 75,000 bags of Cubas in port, prompt and October shipments at 5-14c basis 96 degrees c. & f., which cleared the market of Cubas in these positions at this level, yet offerings of Cubas for first half November shipment were neglected, until it became evident that scarcity of nearby tonnage made it impossible to offer further parcels of Cubas for October shipment, when refiners promptly cleared the market of offerings for first half November at this level by accepting about 32,000 bags at 5-14c basis 96 degrees c. & f. A continued fair demand for refined at 7.25c less 2 per cent for domestic uses and 5.10c to 5.20c net cash, f. o. b. for export, and the steadily diminishing stocks of raws here and in Cuba inspired holders with renewed confidence, and when refiners advanced their ideas to 5-3-8c basis 96 degrees c. & f., it was discovered that no Cubas were available at this price in an earlier position than first half November shipment, and the quantity even in this position at 5-3-8c basis 96 degrees c. & f. appeared to be limited to 10,000 bags which were bought by a local refiner. Holders advanced their ideas to 5-1-2c basis 96 degrees c. & f. for Cubas in nearby positions which price refiners found it necessary to pay in order to obtain supplies to cover the continued demand that they were experiencing in refined, resulting in sales of about 100,000 bags of Cubas for October to first half November shipments to refiners at 5-3-8c basis 96 degrees c. & f. made at the close of the week, and clearing the market of all offerings of Cubas at this level.

On account of the limited quantities of Cubas offered for sale during the week, refiners, in order to secure freer supplies, bought largely of full duty-paying sugar, sales of which to local refiners aggregated fully 7,000 tons, at 4-7-8c, 5c, 5-1-16c and later 5-1-8c basis 96 degrees c. i. f., and included Dominican, St. Croix, Jamaica, Costa Rica, Peruvian and Guatemalan, all in various positions.

A limited business was done in new crop Cubas during the week, several small parcels having been taken by local refiners at 4-3-8c, basis 96 degrees c. & f., for January and February shipments and later at 4-1-16c c. & f. for small parcels in like positions.

Early in the week renewed buying of refined by the domestic trade at 7.15c less 2 per cent caused such refiners who were quoting that price to advance to 7.25c less 2 per cent, which price the Federal S. R. Co. were already quoting. This advance checked the business temporarily but later in the week, on evidence of a revival of buying at 7.25c less 2 per cent, the Federal S. R. Co. promptly advanced to 7.35c less 2 per cent, and the refiners, with the exception of the Warner S. R. Co., who continued withdrawn from the market, also advanced to this basis after accepting a fair volume of business at 7.25c less 2 per cent. At the close all refiners have again advanced prices to 7.50c less 2 per cent, with Warner still withdrawn. A moderate business was done in refined for export at prices ranging from 6.10c to 5.20c net cash, f. o. b., the orders being more or less numerous but limited in quantity. Present quotations for refined for export are 6.25c to 6.30c net cash, f. o. b.

The trading in options during the week, a total of 55,300 tons. Closing quotations today are: October 5.44c and 5.50c, November 5.44c and 5.45c, December 5.03c and 5.04c, January 4.89c and 4.90c, February 4.29c and 4.30c and March 4.27c and 4.29c.

PLANS MADE FOR SELLING SEALS HERE

Boy Scout officials met with James A. Rath, head worker of Palama Settlement, in his library Tuesday night to make plans for the one-day anti-tuberculosis seal selling campaign, which will be conducted in every section of Honolulu, all outlying districts and in the other islands Saturday, November 11.

Although various troops in charge of their respective scoutmasters were assigned to the different districts, no prizes will be offered for the largest sales, chiefly because there is no feasibility of dividing the work equally and of comparing results. The boy scouts will do the work gladly, with

Who Will Block the Way?

Francis M. Hatch Outlines the Honolulu Bond Issue

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AD CLUB:

At the outset and as a preliminary observation, I desire to say: I am not addressing those who are satisfied with present conditions, and would do nothing because it costs too much. That is a perfectly logical attitude—If there be any among us who wish to fester over cesspools because too stingy to pay the cost of sewers, I am not going to try to argue with them.

What should be held up to derision is the attitude of those who are overflowing with criticisms of existing conditions, want the best possible in roads, water, etc.—and object to pay the price.

Addressing you now as men who think that Honolulu has outgrown her public facilities in many items and details, and who realize that the problem at this time is that of selecting proper methods of procedure to finance our improvements, I must say the situation looks to me about like this:

I. We are facing grave emergencies;

II. In times of emergency it is justifiable to take advantage of modern methods of financing improvements; in fact all methods available.

These are simple propositions. It should be easy for fair minded people to convince themselves of the truth of the first and the good logic of the second of my texts.

"I. As to the fact of Emergency:

"The very rapid growth of our city in the last ten years has left many of the public utilities which are essential and beyond the reach of argument, in the rear. The growth has been without unhealthy spurts, but it has been steady. Does this Club believe we have come to the end of the growth? Criticism of past efforts to keep the town up to its class will not help us much. The thing to do is to look the situation in the face as it is today.

"I. How Great is the Emergency?

"Let us consider the filtration system for Nuuanu water.

"The Doctors and the Board of Health give Nuuanu water a bad name; undoubtedly, at times soil from the hills is washed into the mains. It is a simple and not unduly expensive proposition to remove this soil content and to deliver clear water. The people who are dependent on Nuuanu water are entitled to this. Why haggle about the very moderate expenditure required to clear this water?

"The alternative proposition suggested in the press is to abandon Nuuanu water and pump artesian water to the high levels. It is up to the advocates of this procedure to submit estimates of cost. The burden of proof is on them to show the feasibility of this method of supply, both from mechanical and financial standpoints. I will not take time to stagger your imaginations with a statement of the cost to the City and County of the high lift pump method.

"2. Sewers:

"A concrete proposition is submitted for the installation of a sewer system for the Waikiki suburb, the center of population of which is 'Beach Walk.' The details have not been worked out as to whether it is wiser to install an out-let into the ocean, near the foot of Sheridan Street, or to connect up with the sewer out-fall plant at Kakaako.

"The Sewer System of the City was installed in accordance with the plans of Mr. Rudolph Herring of New York, the leading Sanitary Engineer of the United States. He was the man consulted by the Federal Government in regard to the sewer system of Washington; which fact will give you a tab on his professional standing. When Mr. Herring visited Honolulu, Waikiki was sparsely settled. The drainage of that section was not then an urgent matter. Today it is one of the most serious problems which faces the community. This nest of cess-pools, which overflow in heavy rains, is the greatest danger spot in the city.

"The emergency here is at its height.

"3. Playgrounds:

"The trustees of the Bishop Estate have placed a reasonable price upon Atkinson Park at Kakaako, and Pauoa playground at Nuuanu Street and Pauoa road. The proposition involved here is not more parks for the well-to-do. It is to

supply play-grounds for children in districts where there is much congestion of population, and in the case of Kakaako, where surrounding conditions are not elevating.

"A large clean play-ground where ball games may be played, and apparatus set up for out-door gymnasiums, makes an appeal which it is hard to resist. Here is hardly an emergency; it is only a question of business prudence. An opportunity offers to purchase valuable real estate at a moderate price on a rising market. Did the United States lose money on its discarded postoffice site?

"4. \$100,000 for Roads:

"Here we have the emergency at its high water mark. Automobiles and power-trucks have put all of our water bound Macadam roads out of business. This misfortune fell upon us like a sudden visitation of the plague. The blow struck a dazed community. The writing on the wall was seen but not read. The same inefficient type of road was continued long after warning became actuality. And now, in 1916, for the first time since the establishment of the Territorial Government, Hawaii is beginning to build roads of permanent nature. Hilo has the record for the first concrete construction. This city and county is following the lead.

"The road work done under the Territory before County government was set up (good for its day) is all giving out at once. Not much attention was paid to foundations. The effort was to make the money go the greatest distance. It was spread out too thin. Such construction could not stand. And people cry: Oh! those Supervisors.

"Kindly keep in mind, you who have no confidence in Supervisors, the present or any others: If the bonds are authorized this Board is not going to have the spending of the proceeds. Nor is any other Board, except in a way of general supervision.

"The method of today calls for the preparation of plans and specifications open to the inspection and criticism of all. Then, a letting of contracts at public bidding by sealed tender.

"II. Having demonstrated the truth of my proposition that the case is one of emergency—How should it be treated?

"Why apply any rule other than any business concern would attempt under similar conditions? Apply to the Bank for a small accommodation.

"Short term bonds, such as are proposed, is not putting the burden on posterity. It is only asking for a banking advance. Moreover it is the quickest method the County has of raising money. No one can tell how much delay will take place before the Legislature may authorize an increased tax-rate or a re-apportionment. When it does, 1918 must come around before the increased assessment can be made, and 1918 must pass away before the money is in the treasury by that route.

"In time of prosperity—like the present—we can well strain a point in doing the extra work necessary to enable us to catch up with the game. Once the unusual, extraordinary and entirely exceptional conditions now facing us are met, the City and County can run smoothly on its current revenue; and can quickly pay off the loan. Applying the money this way (by a loan) it is made to work for its own redemption. Taxes will increase directly in proportion to the amount expended to bring living conditions up to the standard we demand.

"The slower the expenditure the slower the increase in tax returns.

"As a tax-payer, and I am speaking as a tax-payer, I advocate matching every dollar raised by bonds, by another raised by an increased tax-rate, until the emergency needs have been met.

"Every available and straightforward financial expedient possible should be adopted. Remember, California has raised \$18,000,000 on bonds for roads, and is voting next month on an additional issue of \$15,000,000.

"Remember, that Rome built roads 4 feet in thickness of solid rock and cement.

"Our road problem is limited by the small area of Oahu.

"We can see the end of our necessary expenditures for a belt road and main thoroughfares. These completed, the emergency will have passed.

"Who wants to block the Way?

F. M. HATCH.

October 18, 1916.

no hope of reward, recompensed only by their probable success.

Every scout will have a "spiel" to give prospective donors similar to the one written on dodgers which he will carry along to hand about, with text as follows:

"I am selling Red Cross Christmas

Seals.

"They cost one cent each.

"Ninety cents in every dollar goes to fight tuberculosis in Honolulu.

"Ten cents goes to the American Red Cross to pay for the seals.

"Leahi Home and Pa Ola Day Camp are helped by these sales.

"Will you help the fight along?"

J. R. Burke, dairyman of Manassas, Va., was shot and killed by Eugene Dobson, a negro, who then committed suicide.

Edwin Schauster was run over and killed by an automobile truck attempting to cross North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

DOCTOR VISITOR SAYS LEAHI CAN TEACH MAINLAND

"The cleanest tropical town I have ever seen," is the way Dr. O. T. Hyde of Albuquerque, New Mexico, characterizes Honolulu. The doctor is in charge of the St. Joseph Tuberculosis Sanitarium in his state and has been here for some time inspecting similar Honolulu institutions. He returned in the Wilhelmina.

Following a visit to the Leahi home Tuesday, Dr. Hyde spoke in the most

glowing terms of the management of that institution. He admits that many mainland sanitariums could learn considerable from those here and is taking home a pocket full of statistics which Assistant Superintendent Robert S. Anderson of Leahi home prepared for him.

"I am amazed at the thoroughness of the statistics and reports at Leahi home," says Dr. Hyde. "I never saw anything like it. They have every move and symptom of the patients tabulated to the last dotting of an i and in a comprehensive manner. I propose to copy the system to some extent at home."

Hyde's sanitarium has about 100 patients and there are four more similar sanitariums in the same town, all of which are making rapid strides in fighting the disease, he says. The visitor had much praise for the Leahi home superintendent, Dr. A. N. Sinclair, whose successful treatments of

the dreaded disease are well known in the states.

FIELD COMMISSIONER WRITES.

James A. Wilder, special field commissioner of the Hawaii Boy Scout field area, has written from Boston that the East is showing increased activities in scouting; that he is writing some lectures on scouting for boys in Hawaii because he does not believe there is enough information in the scouts' manual in reference to territory activities and finally that he will probably return the first of the year to encourage scouting on Kauai. Wilder has equipped a patrol with the "Honolulu Wilder" cooking outfit, is giving lessons in the culinary art and is temporarily commissioner of Brighton, Jamaica Plain and Brooklyn.

The world's normal yield of the six great cereals ranges from 17,000,000,000 to 19,000,000,000 bushels.

INVESTIGATION SHOWS THAT SERIOUS DISEASE AFFECTS MAUI POTATO

That late blight, the most serious of all potato diseases, is in evidence on the potatoes of Maui, is the opinion of C. W. Carpenter, pathologist, or doctor of plant diseases, at the U. S. experiment station, who has just returned from a short trip to the Valley Island. Carpenter is a newcomer to the islands and he made the trip to get in touch with local conditions and to give him a general idea of the work that is ahead. He will go again to Maui when the crop is more advanced and make a more careful investigation.

Late blight is a rather peculiar disease as it develops more readily in a cool than warm climate. Evidence of the disease may be discerned by dark brown spots on the leaves of

the potato plant with fungus growth on the underside. When it rains this is washed off and, sinking down through the soil, reaches the potatoes, causing decay.

To prevent the disease the plants from their early stages are sprayed with "bordeaux mixture" continually during the growth, and it is Carpenter's business to educate the farmer to this method.

An English railroad supplies toy locomotives and cars to children taking long journeys to relieve the monotony of riding.

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